

## ALEXANDRIA:

PRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1861.

Cengress .- In the Senate, vesterday, after an exciting debate, the Peace Conference proposions were made the order of the day for to day, Mr. Seward having previously offered a substitute. The House of Representatives passed the resolutions of the Committee of Thirty-Three with an amendment by Mr. Corwin,-by a two third vote.

STATE CONVENTION .- In the Convention, yesterday, Hon. Jeremiah Morton made a secession speech, and Mr. Baylor, of Augusta, followed in a Union speech.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE .- A number of local bills were passed by the Senate on Wednesday. In the House of Delegates, a petition was presented, asking relief in the matter of taxes upon the licenses of merchants beginning business. House bill for the partial suspension of the sale of State bonds, and to provide for complying with existing contracts already made upon the Covington and Ohio Railroad, was taken up, suspended. and a ryder being affixed, it was put on its passage and defeated. The vote was afterwards reconsidered, and the bill made the order of the day for to-day.

Hon, Daniel Dickinson, of New York, lately so great a favorite in the South, in a letter on Washington's Birth-Day, after declaring that the Democratic party, previous to its downfall, "was in the hands of managers and tricksters engaged in packing conventions and organizing schemes of plunder for the benefit of cliques and individuals, says: "I am an Old-line Democrat, of the straitest sect, but I acknowledge fealty to no party excent such as "keep step to the music of the Constitution and the Union; and so long as a soldier. flag bearing the stripes of my country, and all her stars, flutters in the breeze, I shall rally under it, and wage battle there."

The Liverpool Courier speaks of the immense "advantages" offered by the Nicaraguan Consul to any British planters proceeding thither to cultivate cotton, and notices in general terms all the projects under discussion in England with reference to obtaining supplies of this article, independent of the United States. It thinks the cotton plant, if introduced into Jamaica, would soon raise that splendid island from its pre sent depression, through the agency of Coolie labor: but efforts directed to India are regarded as promising the best results. But, after all, Great Britain will find that her main dependence for cution must be on the Southern States.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chroniele and Sentinel, in some remarks on the recent election in Virginia for the choice of delegates to the Convention, having ventured to speak in respectful and complimentary terms of our noble old Commonwealth, has brought down certain among the more violent of the Disunion sheets in Georgia, which threaten it with summary justice administered before "the civil tribunals" Is it possible that to praise Virginia has become in the "Confederate States" a proof of disloyalty to "the

A private letter from an extensive manufactorer of Providence, R. I., to a gentleman in Washington, has the following:-"The condition of affairs here is awful .-No sales of goods or anything else-no value to personal or real estate. Confidence extinguished; everybody waiting for the 4th of March. If relief does not come, their mills must be stopped; labor must be unemployed; business men must succumb; universal deso lation must prevail. What terrible responof the nigger chimera."

THE PEACE CONFERENCE having presented their plan of Pacification to Congress, the extremity. action of that body will be looked to, for the next two days, with intense interest. Will the people of the several States be allowed an opportunity to pass judgment upon the acceptability of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Commissioners of the States, convened at the request of the State of Virginia?

Wyatt Cardwell, esq., formerly of Charlotte county, died in the city of Richmond, on Wednesday. He was an excellent man, of strong good sense, had served several years in the Legislature, was an old Whig. and in his gounger days a prime favorite with John Randolph, of Roanoke.

The R ckingham Register requests Democrats never to mention the names of Donglas and Breckinridge. It seems to think that if the names of these gentlemen shall continue to be mentioned, the Democracy will continue to be divided.

Hon, Roger A Pryor is to address the students at Hampden Sydney, in June next The literary societies of that College had an exciting time last week, in voting for the

candidates for the speaker's medal. In the visitor's room adjoining the Washington Monument, there is a block of marble, presented by the State of Louisiana, idea of frontier life may be obtained from with this inscription :- "The State of Lou- the facts connected with a late marriage at

which now only requires the approval of the lago the parties were ready for "the bonds," President to become a law.

the Governor of that State has appointed the from time to time for six months, making in Hon. Jere Clemens Major-General of the all over two hundred miles travel. Some-

army of Alabama. We are indebted to several members of the Virginia Legislature for copies of State being well tested, finally triumphed. - Aroosdocuments.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES." A letter from Washington says:-"The Republicans, in view of the vote in the House of Representatives on Mr. Corwin's amendment to the Constitution, w ich fell seven short of a two-thirds vote, claim their ability to defeat it in Congress. They will be assisted in both Houses by portions of the Virginia and North Carolina delegations in voting it down. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, and Mr. Latham, of California, declared their intention of voting against it in the Senate, and there is no doubt that the two Virginia Senators, and Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, will vote against it."

The Charlesten papers insert in a conspicuous place an official advertisement, culling on the people to lend the State \$675,000 for its military defence. The appeal that has thus been kept before the public for a fortnight, does not seem to have been liberally responded to, for in the last papers the advertisement is put in a new form, with lisplay type, and with fresh and more urgent requests for the citizens to come forward

No event connected with the secession movement has excited more surprise than the reported surrender of Major General David E. Twiggs, in Texas. In order properly to appreciate the extraordinary nature of this transaction, without precedent in the military history of the country, it is only necessary to remember that at the time of General Twiggs' voluntary surrender, the secession of Texas had not been fully accom-

Information from the highest sources in Charleston gives assurance that no immediate attack is meditated on Fort Sumter .-Gov. Pickens has restrained any demonstration thus far, and was glad to be relieved of further responsibility by the action at Montgomery. Major Anderson writes that no unusual preparations have been made, and some of the works have been apparently

There is now being exhibited to the citizens of Baltimore a new gun, or moveable fortress, styled by the inventor Dickinson's Peace Maker. It is a centrifugal gun, throwing from one hundred to five hundred balls per minute, of from one ounce to twenty-four pounds. The gun is worked wholly by steam, neither powder nor caps being used, and is certainly a very terrible

Private advices from Texas state that the U. S. Arsenal at San Antonio has been taken by the Texas troops; also, some of the posts in Northern Texas. The cannon, etc., at Brazos Santiago, and at Brownsville, has also been seized. There is nothing in the despatch confirmatory of the report prevalent, that Gen. Twiggs has been shot by a

The dry-goods auctioneers in New York are beginning to have more business on their hands. There were two large sales on Tuesday, which drew together a numerous comcany, composed chiefly of commission merchants desirous of ascertaining the feeling of the market. The offering was mostly of vide goods, intended for the Southern trade. The prices obtained were called "fair."

The Southern papers are full of items concerning the warlike preparations in the Confeder tel States. There are three powder mills it Pickens District, S. C., turning out some flity kegs a day. A firm in Savannah as contracted for 3,000 shot and shell for South Carolina, and another firm, in Mobile, is casting cannon balls, grape, &c.

Carolina and Georgia-were original memers of the Umfederacy. The others came n in the following order:-Louisiana, pril 8, 1812; Mississippi, December 10. 817; Alabama, December 14, 1819; Flori-March 3, 1845, and Texas, December 29,

The valorous desizens of the Chapel, Talbot county, Maryland, satisfied their warlike upon its head the indignant maledictions of propensities on Saturday night last, by seremoniously burning an effigy of Gevernor Hicks. The effect of this terrible decomment tion upon his Excellency has not yet been

> According to the Memphis Appeal, the Mississippi Legislature has levied an additional tax of fifty per cent, upon the present State tax, and authorized the Governor to borrow two millions of dollars at ten per cent, payable in one, two, and three years, out of the accruing revenues of the State.

Sunday travel has commenced on all the Middlesex, Massachuseus, horse railways. The Boston Transcript says the accommodation has long been desired, but was defeated by the illiberal action of the late city goverament of Charlestown.

The Flag of Mississippi is a white ground, sibility party men have assumed in pursuit a magnetia tree in the centre, a blue field in the under left hand corner, with a white star in the centre - the flag to be finished with a red border, and a red fringe at the

> The Albany Evening Journal gives returns of the New York town meetings, showing that in fourteen counties 171 Republicans and d8 Democratic Supervisors have been elected-a gain of four to the Republi-

> The New Orleans True Deita, in the face of the secession of Louisiana, manfully stands out for the Union, and commends the course of the Border States.

THE OLD DOMINION .- The "Old Dominthrob of her heart is a great throb of patri- cannot re-create it. otism, worthy of her illustrious dead. If a reconciliation between the North and South be possible, she can bring it out.

"TRUE LOVE" IN THE WILDERNESS .- Some isiana; ever faithful to the Constitution and St. Francis. The parties have lived for some names as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, years at a settlement on the St. John river. near its confluence with the Allagash. The ism, from, the days of the Revolution down The United States Senate has concurred nearest Justice of the Poace was at Fort to the hapless year of 1860. But dear as it in the House amendments to the Tariff bill, Kent, thirty miles below. About six months was, it could not be maintained by force, and and between that time and the final consummation of the union they made five journeys We learn from the Alabama papers that to Fort Kent and St. Francis, but had to go Such a Union would be the worst of tyranny home as they came four times, and 'lay over' times the Justice was not at home, sometimes tore the Union, Public sentiment at the North one thing and sometimes another prevented, but their constancy and their patience, after

took Pioneer.

The Virginia Convention. In the Convention on Wednesday, the reso-

utions offered on Monday by Mr. Moore, were taken up, and Mr. Goggin being entitled to the floor, proceeded to address the Convention, in contin-

nation of his remarks of the previous day .-In indicating the policy that he would pursue, he said, that it was the duty of the Convention not to act so precipitately as to impair the force or the moral weight of its action, when it was submitted to the people. He was not in favor of delay, for the sake of de-Should any attempt be made to coerce would resist to the last. Virginia would never find him a laggart in the ranks when all her interests were involved. Whenever of the North or the States of the South, his sympathies, whatever might be his interests, would place him under the folds of the flag of Virginia) which floated over this building. If perish he must, he would rather die glorithe flag of the Union, though it might have counsel, she had ascertained where thirty-four States upon its fold.

Mr. Sheffey, of Smythe, next addressed the Convention. He spoke of the responsibilities resting upon the body assembled here, the result of whose deliberations might decide the lestiny of Virginia. He had listened with pleasure to the gentleman from Bedford, and welcomed the sentiment at which he had where the herds upon the hills were the predominating interest: yet he would be indeed a brave man who should dare attempt to invade those mountain passes with a hostile intent. There were no pe plemore loyal than those of Southwestern Virginia. They might maintain themselves if all the institutions of the State were swept away; but still they the right to resume her sovereign power. were true to the State, and would be true to

to maintain their rights. The present was the most momentous period in the existence of Virginia; and with her destiny was intimately connected that of other States of the Confederacy. He counsuch power, to emulate the spirit of the Revolutionary patriots, and endeavor to rescue

which hangs over her. He looked upon the acts of Northern States with the acts of secession of the several Southern States. But he was opposed to precipitate action. He hoped that her delay would not be mistaken for submission; for if coercion were attempted, either of Virginia or of the other Southern States, she would repel it with all her power. All eyes were now directed towards her, as the venerable mother; and it should be made known that when her efforts for a peaceful settlement shall have failed, she will stand in the breach and interpose her body and the bodies of her noble ons-and if need be, her daughters-to frustrate the purposes of her oppressors. To

proudly amid the tumult, and elevated far | free. above it, calm, dignified and firm-a spectacle of moral sublimity worthy of her anand the rights of the Southern States, and with the other she proffers the olive branch of peace. She extends the symbol of peace to all who will meet and commune with her around a common alter. Her Legislature had declared against the right of coercion. Unly two of the seceded States-South and declared that if all her efforts for a peace-South. Her Legislature had inaugurated a Peace Conference; had sent Commissioners to

blood had yet been shed. missions as the drawning of hope-and he trusted it would prove no delusive hope, but Union and a renewal of the covenant for ments to make any returns at all. ever. But whether this resulted or not, Visginia felt the proud consciousness of having done her duty; and it is not derogntory to nies of light infantry and 114 companies of her to say that she has and does cherish an riflemen.

abiding love for the Union as it was. He alluded to the vast progress of the United States, from the foundation of the Government to the present time. All this domain a few weeks ago was ours, and it will still be ours, if the interests of Virginia in the at this time: nion can be restored. When considering its greatness and its glory, surpassing any that the sun ever shone upon, it was no wonder that Virginia still clung to the Unionthough at present with weakened attachment-no wonder that she cherished the fond love of the Union as it was. But that sentiment should not be misinterpreted or misunderstood. It should not be misconstrued into an abandonment of her own State sovereignty, or a relinquishment of her devo-

tion to the rights of the States. The question was no longer, with Virginia statesmen, whether this glorious Union can be preserved; but whether it can be reconstructed, and whether civil war can be averted. He thought a e had been too blessed-too happy under the system of Government formed by the fathers; that we had forgotten the trials they passed through in its construction, and were unminiful of their struggles to achieve the liberties which we that Heaven might avert so dire a calamity as the downfall of the Republic created at as they are. The Union is no more. Seven States have secoded, and that fact is a prac-South, who find her a little harder to be tical dissolution of the Union. The silver "drugged" then they expected, but, luckily cord is loosed and the golden bowl is broshe can afford to be abused. "The world ken. He did not propose now to discuss the knows her history," and she has wherever | right of secession; but whether it existed or there are gallant spirits, as they are altho- not, there was no power to punish a State ugh the South, a noble army of defenders, for its exercise. There was no right of cowho will vindicate her against the judge- ereion vested in the powers that be. Whethments of ignorance and the calcumies of ma- er secession were right or wrong-whether lice Of these is our ester med estemporary of a Southern Government exists de jure or not. the New O-leans Bulletin, who says: "Let no | we must all come to the conclusion that it one whisper a word against the Old Dominion. exists de facto. The repulsion of fanaticism She knows her position, is abundantly able as | has driven the Piciads from their orbit, and well as willing, to protect her own interests nothing but the power of attraction can and vind cate her own honor. She needs no bring them back. The Union cannot be preinstructions or lectures from others. Every served by force. Force did not create, and

The speaker went on to review the purposes for which the Government was formed. and said if the Constitution had failed to auswer them, it had become the engine of in-

tastice and oppression. He loved the Union-he revered and cherished it, because it was hallowed by such Hamilton, Jackson, Clay-by men of patriotat the expense of our interest, honor and literry. It could never be enforced upon a free people unwillingly and against their consent. -a despotism that no free or brave people ever could or would submit to. Some other mode must be resorted to, to preserve or res- | Washington Constitution, has become assomust be revolutionized. The conservative men of the North-if conservatives there are -must crush out the spirit of abolitionism. their worst enemy, which has subverted the

Government and now brought us to the very verge of an awful civil war. And why was this? The South had never invaded themnever denied their rights of property, or the "loud-mouthed cannon bellowed forth," sought to excite rebellion and insurrection among their laboring population. Were we to do this, we should be Catalines and demons. But the South would scorn such a course. A few days would show whether this spirit of fanaticism was encouraged for the mere sake of the plunder, or whether it would be still

invoked by the party in power. It was said that the prevailing sentiment at the North-is-"The Union must and or subdue Virginia, or any seceded State he shall be preserved." They must not, then, make it edious, or destroy it by any measures of coercion. He was unalterably opposed to such a proceeding, and would regard any he had to choose his position with the States attempt to collect the revenue from the seceded States without their consent, or an attempt to retake the forst, as coercion.

Where, then, should Virginia go? Virginia would go nowhere until she knows the terms. She would not blindly rush onsly under that flag than ingloriously under into this Union or that, until, by fair rights would be protected. She must either stand neutral, stay with North, or go with the South. She might stand as an armed neutral between the belligerent powers-between her Southern sisters and Northern aggressors-if events would permit her to occupy that position .-But if coercion were to be attempted Virginamied, of his loyalty to Virginia in the event | ia would go out of the Union, and then look that the faint hope of restoration becomes ex- around and determine for the future. She tinguished. He (Mr. S.) came from his held her destiny in her own hands, and prepared to abide it. The speaker then went on to show that if

the Constitution gave a State no right or power to secede, there was no power to coerce a seceaing State. He fortified his position by reading from the Madison papers, (p. 761,) and then argued that Virginia had reserved

The outgoing President had disclaimed their historic fame. They would always dare | the right of coercion, and yet he and the Government maintain an attitude of menaca and intimidation. The guns originally intended for the defence of Virginia and South Carolina, were turned upon the bosom of those States. What the incoming President seled the Convention, invested as it was with | intends to do we know not, for he is silent upon the great questions which agitate the country-silent as an oriental despot, and this beloved country from the pall of gloom | mysterious as the Veiled Prophet of Khorassin, and takes credit to himself for his silence. He has seen State after State secede, as equally in violation of the Constitution and seen the country march on to the very verge of a disastrous civil war, when one word from him might have poured oil on the troubled waters, and calmed the tumult and the storm. Yet he spoke not that word .-No assurance comes to us from his scaled lip, to show what his future course will be. But on his way to the Federal Capital we hear mysterious givings out of coercion. It would have been better for him had he determined to sacrifice himself-to tender his resignation as a peace offering, than that be should attempt to coerce the South.

What the destiny of Virginia might be (said Mr. Sheffey, in closing) he knew not; Virginia had been committed a mission of but his hope was that the whole South would peace and reconciliation. The most aggrieved present a united front, and with one heart.

to address the Convention, but was without cient renown. She is looked to to-day as the the documents necessary to the construction great pacificator and mediator in this almost of the argument he proposed to present. He It cannot be doubted that the verdict of the fraternal strife; yet she stands with the sword | therefore moved an adjournment, and he in one hand, ready to defend her rights would fulfill his intention to-morrow. He favor of the amendments to the Constitution, withdrew the motion at the request of the

The President laid before the Convention a communication from the Governor, transmitting a report from the Adjutant General, ful solution shall fail, every consideration of that the military force of the State consists honor and interest demand that she shall of 5 divisions 28 brigades, 5 regiments of unite her destiny with her sister States of the | cavalry, 5 of artiflery, 3 regiments and 4 teers, and 197 regiments of infantry of the Washington and to South Carolina, to endea- line. The annual consolidated return up to vor to stay the hand of violence, and thus far | 1st October, 1860, being made up from the they had been successful, for not one drop of latest brigade returns, gives an aggregate of only 143,255-officers, non-commissioned He prayed that peace might be restored to officers and privates-although there are ne distracted country. He had hailed the | undoubtedly not less than 200,000 men in the State subject to militia duty. This is the result of negligence on the part of ena glad assurance of the restoration of the rolling officers, and the failure of some regis cause it is ascertained that Mr. Lincoln is

> There are in commission 55 troops of cavalry, 26 companies of artillery, 112 compa-

All the armed companies are uniformed. The numerical strength of the armed force

Mr. Fisher offered the following resolution which the President ruled out of order

Resolved, That a committee consisting of thirteen members be appointed by the President whose duty it shall be to enquire into the expediency of passing an Ordinance making an appropriation for the defence of the Commonwealth; and if, in their opinion. an appropriation should be made that they report such ordinance and the amount which ought to be appropriated.

Mr. Wilson offered the following resolution, which, on motion of Mr. Branch, was laid upon the table:

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be requested to report to this Con-Works have disposed of the bonds of the be also requested to report to this Convenhad been permitted to enjoy. He prayed the State for the year 1860, for the compen. many able and indefatigable men in his day. amount paid to jurors for services rendered such a sacrice. But we must look to faces in the county court from the State and county treasuries during the same period.

> anotherms of Wesley are peculiarly apposite. Let every one, he said, enjoy the full and free liberty of thinking for himself. Let every man use his own judgment, since every man must give an account of himself to of degree, to the spirit of persecution. If | visited any place of entertainment in our you cannot reason or persuade a man into city. Amongst the audience we noticed the truth, never attempt to force him into it. If love will not compel him, leave him to lin, the Vice President elect.

END OF THE WORLD .- An exchange says that the "Second Adventists of this country seem to be falling into the wake of the Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, and ad pting his opinion that the year 1867 will see the wind- nawha Mining and Manufacturing Company. ing up of the things of time." Dr. C. did not originate this idea, nor does he, we be-old negroes, in the county of Brunswick, lieve, lay claim to its originality. We have without compensation, who are helpless and seen the same opinion expressed in a work | dependent, being each over seventy years of published by Dr. Brown, a distinguished age. theologian, about the year 1780.

## Vote for President.

Abraham Lincoln ..... John Bell..... Majority against Lincoln ....... 946,950

ciated with E. Barksdale, esq., in the publication of the Jackson Mississippian. 10 BALES HAY ROPE, received, and for sale by [feb 28] DAVY & HARMON.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- As I anticipated, and the pieces of "stripped bunting" (as Lord George Canning, in the House of Commons, styled the American flag) gracefully waved from the different public establishments, and from several of the private houses of the city, to-day, in honor of the terms of pacification proposed by the Convention. "Joy, Joy, in London now!"

The scene in the House of Representatives, to-day, baffles description. The subject up was the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, and especially the motion for the reconsideration of the important resolution voted down vesterday. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, made a most thrilling, conservative, and patriotic speech, in which he said he was opposed to the coercion and subjugation of the South: that the Southern portion of the country had certain rights, which he, as a Republican, was willing to protect and the maintain. This sentiment, in theatrical parlance, "brought down the house." The excitement and enthusiasm exceeded anything I have ever w tnessed, and the rounds of applause from the galleries were deafening and tumultous. The softer sex united in the demonstrations of gratification. They waved their handkerchiefs, and (God bless them!) their lovely smiles and tearful eves won all hearts. The reconsideration was mountain home, where cotton was not king; whatever it might be, he was with her, and carried, and the resolution finally passed by a vote of 133 to 65, more than two-thirds. Upon the announcement of the vote, there was a renewal of the applause, on the floor and in the galleries, and the massive edifice, so to speak, trembled with the uprogrious plaudits of the members and visitors. This is glory enough for one day, and it will be the high privilege of the Gazette to convey the good news to the counting-houses, and workshops, and dwellings, in the cities; to the mansions of the rich and the cottages of the poor, in the agricultural parts of Old Virginia. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, has won golden opinions to-day, and I am happy to inform you that his colleague, John Sherman, (chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,) voted with the majority. Many

voice for the measure. Messrs Pryor and Garnett certainly did. The report of the Select Committee in the Senate, on the recommendation of the Peace Convention, was made to-day; but objection having been made to their consideration. they were passed over until to-morrow. It is my opinion, but I would rejoice if in the end it proved to be an incorrect one, that a constitutional majority of the Senate will not be obtained in favor of the propositions submitted by the Convention. The pride of consistency will operate upon the minds of some Senators to so great a degree, that they cannot be influenced to make the sacrifice of even one opinion for their country's good. Still a most healthful influence has been of all the States--her soil descorated by the mind, and purpose, endeavor to raise this exerted in the Senate by the proceedings of the late Convention and if a two-thirds vote a majority vote may be given, recommending that the whole subject be submitted to the people of the States for their decision.

members of the recent Pacific Convention

were on the floor, and had evidently inhaled

Representatives, if I mistake not, gave their

as suggested. Hon. John Bell was on the floor of the Senate to-day, and high and considerate attentions were extended to him by the Senaors of all parties. He had an hour's interriew with the President elect last evening. The new Cabinet has not yet finally been determined on. Gov. Chase is still persistently urged upon the President for the Treasury as is also Scuator Simmons of Rhode Island.

Washington, Feb. 28, P. M.-It is currently reported among moderate Republicans to-day, that Mr. Seward, Mr. Bates, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Smith, of Indiana, have been positively determined on for Cabinet places, and it is believed that Mr. Cameron will go into the Treasury Department besecoming, since his arrival at the National Capital, identified with the conservative wing of his party.

it is stated that the joint resolution lookng to the calling of a National Convention, proposed by Mr. Seward in the Senate today, in lieu of action upon the Peace Congress report, which, it is said, cannot be carried through the Senate before the 4th of noes, March was based on the fact that such favorable action by the House on the Committee of Thirty-Three's report was counted upon by Mr. S., who is in favor of a Na-

tional Convention. Mr. Stanton, in the House, to-day, declared that he would recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy rather than go to war with them. He thought that the slave States remaining in the Union were of more importance than those which had seceded, and he was willing to make great sacrifices for them. They had stood by the Union nobly, and he considered it no more than just that they should have guar-

antees from the Republican party. When President Tyler was officially signing the Report of the Peace Conference, he paid Mr. Guthrie a tribute of more than ordinary force, which I must not omit. The Virginia statesman extelled the indomitable energy displayed by Guthrie in laboring at this juncture to carry out what he deemed capable of national salvation. He had seen but Cochrie reminded him of Jackson in the force and earnestness with which be attacked what he desired to succeed. Jackson saved the country once-Guthrie strove

Senator Critisenden had an interview with Mr. Lincoln this morning, as also did several Republican Senators, and a few delegations from New York and other States, representing various interests. Mr. Rarey, the renowned horse-tamer.

ectured last night. The great temporary ouilding was well filled with one of the most respectable audiences which has ever Vice President Breckinridge and Mr. Ham-

OUR RICHMOND LETTER, RICHMOND, February 27 .- The House of

Delegates passed the following bills to-day: Senate bill incorporating the Little Ka-A bill allowing the enslaving of certain

The bill allowing the Bank of Commerce, at Fredericksburg, to dispose of its stocks, and to bank on the old principle. The bill to incorporate the Marion Magnetic Iron Company, in the county of

The bill for the relief of the Covington

and Onio Road by an issue of \$500,000 trea-Wm. M. Browne, esq., formerly of the sury notes, was again defeated to-day, ayes, 61; noes, 52. Reconsidered and made the order of the day for Friday at 111 o'clock. The Senate passed the bill for the relief of Rev. J. Packard, and ordered the bill for the relief of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to be engrossed. A LOOKER ON.

The Peace Conference.

The full particulars of the vote cannot at this time be ascertained, but we have learnnotice. The great struggle in the Conference was on the 1st section, in relation to slavery in the Territories. This was passed by a vote of ayes 9, nays 8-New York being divided, Indiana declining to vote, Kan- it was. sas and Missouri being divided, and Virginia and North Carolina voting against it. Thus, had not Indiana declined to vote, and New York and Kansas lost their votes by division -all of which was doubtless done to allow it to pass-it would have been defeated.

Messrs. William C. Rives and Summers. of Virginia, protested against the vote of that State being cast against the compromise, but were overruled by their secession colleagues, Messrs. Tyler, Seddon and Brockenbrough, who voted throughout with the most uncompromising of the republicans. They being a majority of the delegation, cast the vote of the State, and undoubtedly cast it in opposition to what they knew to be the shall have been appointed by the several popular sentiment of the people, as repre- | States, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole sented in the Convention now in session at Richmond.

Carolina, also entered a strong protest against the vote of that State being cast | against the proposition; and no one even for a moment doubts that these two gentlemen represent the views of a large majority of the people of the State.

The action of Indiana requires some explanation. The delegates were instructed not to vote on the Territorial question without first submitting it to the Legislature .-Under these instructions they did not vote on the Territorial clause, though all in favor of On the other clauses of the proposition vote of the State in the affirmative.

Virginia voted against that clause which provides for the payment for runaway slaves whose recovery is obstructed. Massachusetts, to cap the climax, voted, with several t the New England States, against the clause which prohibits the opening of the slave trade, or the introduction of coolie apprentices into the country. Massachusetts also voted against the clause calculated to check filibustering for the acquisition of new

After the whole plan of compromise had been passed, a statement was drawn up to the "joyous atmosphere." All the Virginia ecompany its presentation to Congress .-This statement sets forth that the Conference having adopted "the following proposed amendments to the Constitution," recomgress, as calculated to restore peace and harmony to the country. A vote being taken on this recommendation to Congress, it was | sable.' adopted unanimously, and thus it goes to Congress with the sanction of the entire Convention. A Committee was then apthe Convention adjourned sine die.-Balti-

## Proceedings of Congress.

The House proceeded on Wednesday with voting on the Report of the Committee of Thirty-three, with the pending amendments thereto. All the amendments, including cannot be obtained for its recommendation, Mr. Crittenden's, Mr. Kellogg's, and Mr. Corwin's resolutions, were steadily voted down, until the Report of the Committee was reached. The declaratory resolutions prefacing the report were successively adopted masses would be overwhelmingly large in by large majorities. The vote was then taken on the amendment to the Constitution recommended by the Committee. This amendment prehibits any alteration of the Constitution interfering with slavery in the States. The vote was year one hundred and twenty, nays seventy-one. A two-thirds vote being required in order to recommend the amendment to the States for adoption, the proposition was therefore lost. Eight more votes would have carried it through.

The Crittenden resolutions, introduced as a substitute for the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, were voted down by a decided majority. Among the nays is recorded the name of the Hon. Henry Winter Davis .-All the rest of the Maryland delegation voted for them. Mr. Davis, however, voted with the Maryland delegation in favor of Mr. Corwin's amendment to the Constitution, declaring that Congress shall at no time interfere with slavery in any of the States. Messrs. Hughes and Stewart, of Maryland, voted against the compromise resclutions of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Hon. Wm. Smith, of Va., voted for the Crittenden Resolutions-and against the resolutions of the Committee of Thirtythree. On the proposition amendatory of the Constitution, requiring a two-thirds vote, his name is not recorded in the ayes and

As it requires a two-thirds vote of each House to propose amendments to the constitution, and as only three working days of Congress remain, with four important appropriation bills still pending, the chances or the adoption of the recommendations of the Peace Conference are not very flattering. Many of the more sanguine friends of the plan, however, express confident hopes of its

## UDOLPHO WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

A SUPERLATIVE TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS should be kept a every Family. It invariably corrects the illlects of change of weather, and as a beverage, t is the purest Liquor made in the world. Put up in pint and quart bottles. Also, UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

PURE COGNAC BRANDY, Imported and Bottled by himself, warranted pure, and the best quality, with his certificate on the bottle, and his scal on the cork. UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

PURE PORT WINE.

Imported and Bottled by himself, put up for medicinal use, with his certificate on the bottle; warranted pure, and the best quality. UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

PURE SHERRY WINE,

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE MADEIRA WINE. Imported and Bottled by himself, for private and

medicinal use, the best Wine ever offered for sale to the trade in Bottles. This wine is warranted UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE JAMAICA RUM,

ST. CROIX RUM, SCOTCH & IRISH WHISKY. All the above imported and bottled by himself, arranted pure, and the best quality

TO THE PUBLIC! I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years' residence in New York, that what I pledge and testify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by every purchaser. Physicians who use Wines and Liquors in their

practice, should give the preference to these arti-For sale by all respectable Druggists and Apothecaries.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Manufacturer and Importer of Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps No. 22 Beaver Street, New York. H. COOK & CO., Alexandria, will sup-vihe trade. dec 17-dem

TANGLISH DAIRY CHEESE:-6 boxes East-I'l ern Dairy CHEESE, received, and for sale by GARRET HULST,

The Formation of the Government and Union. That we may refresh the memories of those who seem to have forgotten the chief object ed some of the details, which are worthy of | had in view by our wise forefathers in changing the government from the "Confederacy" to its present form, we will refer to a portion of the history of the establishment of our Federal Constitution, that they may see what

Experience having shown that the "Confederacy" was inadequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union, they changed the character of the Government, that it might be adequate to the 'exigencies of Government and the preserva-

tion of the Union." The Congress of the Confederation which called the Convention for the purpose of agreeing upon a Constitution of Government. on the 21st of February, 1787, adopted the

following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of Congress. it is expedient, that, on the second Monday in May next, a Convention of Delegates, who and express purpose of revising the articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress. Judge Ruffin and Gen. Morehead of North | and the several Legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union.

In pursuance of the authority of Congress thus expressed, and in pursuance of the objects had in view, viz: "to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government, and the preservation of the Union," the delegates met in Convention at Philadelphia on the 14th day, the second Monday in May, 1787, and were engaged in they took the responsibility of casting the | their arduous and patriotic labors till the 17th day of September, 1787, when the Constitution was agreed upon by that body. General Washington was the President of

that Convention, and, in his letter of Sept. 17, 1787, submitting the Constitution which they had agreed upon to the consideration of Congress, used this language: "In all our deliberations on this subject.

we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American-the consolidation of our Unionin which is involved our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed upon our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution which we now present is the result mends them to the immediate action of Con- of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispen-

The Constitution was then submitted to the Conventions of the several States for ratification or rejection; and the requisite numpointed to convey it direct to Congress, when | ber having ratified the same, the new Government, "adequate to the exigencies of Government, and the preservation of the Union,' was substituted for the Confederacy. General Washington was elected President by the unanimous vote of the electors, and the new Government went into operation on the 4th day of March, 1789 .- Staunton Spectator

A Touching Reunion of Master and SLAVE. - An incident occurred at the Gibson House, in this city, on New Year's Day, which excited considerable interest among those conversant with the facts. The fol-

lowing are the particulars: Just twenty years ago, this month, a gentleman by the name of Todd, a resident of or near Norfolk, Va., arrived in this city. having in his company a middle-aged slave woman, who had for some years been a favorite house servant of his family. He had every confidence in her, especially as there were very few Abolitionists in those days. But one day, during his stay here, the negro woman was among the missing. He took no trouble to hunt her up, and returning home, charged her value to profit and loss. Mr. Todd has frequently been in our city

since, but the runaway slave had been for-On New Year's Day an old colored woman appeared at the Gibson House, and asked to be shown to Mr. Todd and his lady, who were stopping at the hotel. Her request was complied with. When she entered the room she burst into tears-

"For God, massa, for God, my dear missus, doesn't vou know me ?" she exclaimed. "I is your poor heart-broken runaway nig-

This announcement startled the master and mistress, who long since had forgotten their runaway slave : but recognizing her features. though much changed, they bid her welcome. and handed her a seat. The old woman voluntarily proceeded to tell the cause of her running away, and how she had fared for it. The long separation seemed to have increased her affection for her master and mis-

tress, and her joy in being again admitted to their presence was unbounded. She stated that when she arrived in the city, twenty years ago, she was called on by a mulatto, who was then employed as porter in one of our banks. He talked to her about freedom, and charmed her completely in describing its beauties and enjoyments. Still she was fearful of privation and suffering, if she left her good master. To overcome this, the colored man offered to take and support her, if she would break the chain that bound her. Upon this promise she left her master. The collored man took good care of her until Mr. Todd returned to Virginia, when he left her to "shuff" for herself. She has had

to work very hard, and barely made a living at that. "I'se seen you massa since den," said she, 'but I was so dirty an' ragged, dat I was 'shamed for you to see me. I hasn't had no good times since I left old Birginney, an' I nebber, nebber spects to be happy till I goes

back dar." The old woman evidently expected her old master to take her back, but in this she was disappointed. She then broached the subject herself, and offered to go back. Mr. Todd, however, refused to take her again into servitude. He told her she had chosen her own course twenty years ago, and must suffer the consequences. The old woman wept bitterly on being so informed, and before the interview ended, vowed she'd "gwy downdar to old Virginny yit," if she had imported and Bottled by himself, the same as the to foot it all the way .-- Cincinnati Gazette.

> P. H. HOOFF, Alexandria, Va., FLOUR, GRAIN, AND GROCERY MERCHANT STORE No. 58, UNION ST., SOUTH OF PRINCE. Particular attention will be given to all consign ments of PRODUCE. PLASTER, SALT, and GROCERIES furnished at current rates.

> INFORMATION WANTED-JOHN CRAA-GRN, of County, Armagh, Park Hill Parish, Ireland, who has been in this country for six years past. When last heard from, about twelve months since, he was in Waterbury, Connecticut, since which time I have no tidings of him. Any information of him, addressed to the undersigned his sister, living in Alexandria, Virginia, will be thankfully received. He is now about 27 years of age. [feb 27-co3t\*] MARY CRAAGRN. REFINED SUGARS.—We are just in receipt of another supply of Philadelphia REFIN-ED SUGARS; consisting of Loaf, Crushed, Granulated, Pulverized, and A. B. and C. Coffee SU-

GARS, which we offer to the trade. GRAY, MILLER & CO., corner of King and Water sts. feb 16 Pio AND JAVA COFFEE.—This day landing from steamer C. C. Alger, a lot of prime Rio and Old Government Java COFFEES, for GRAY, MILLER & CO., sale by cor. of King and Water-sts ieb 18

50 BBLS. NICE APPLES, received, and for sale by [feb 28] DAVY &-HARMON. CLOAKS-A good assortment, just received by oct 5 HARPER & BRO.